clared in favor of it. "The only indications from the trans-Alleghany · country '[says the Richmond Whig] consist in · strong resolutions of approval of Mr. BEALE's opposition to the Nashville Convention. Is all that region to be set down as unsound? From . the Blue Ridge to the Ohio there has been pro-· found silence or loud dissent : certainly not one · word of approbation has reached our ears.'

GEORGIA ON THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION. The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, an earnest thing up in Georgia. We copy a few of its own ron," a newspaper printed at Jackson, says: words:

· Convention movement in Georgia. So far as this of that very practical gentleman, Gen. - ! · slavery legislation by Congress ought to induce · the delegates voted for in Georgia to take their · seats in that Convention: Nor should the dele-· gates elected by unanimous vote of the Legislature 'do so. The action of the Legislature has not re-· ceived a proper endorsement by the people of · Georgia.

In the Columbus (Georgia) Exquirer of April 9 we find the following decided and entirely rational views of the same subject :

"The election for delegates to the Nashville Convention is over, and it must now be apparent to every man of ordinary sense that the people of proposed assembly. The past history of our State furnishes proof enough that her rights cannot be trampled authorities have hid defiance to the power of their oppressors, and been sustained by the hearts and hands of the people. Such will be the case again, when the hour comes to peril the peace and sacrifice the union of the country in order to save the rights of this particular section. Even then, however, we think it extremely doubtful whether it will be deemed important to send a parcel of men to Nashville, or any where else, except to our own State capital, to teach the people the mode and measure of their resistance. On these subjects, indeed, they need but little teaching. Intelligent, watchful, and patriotic, they stand prepared at all times, not only to vindicate their rights, but also to rebuke, as they did last Tuesday, the insolence of demagogues, and the low cunning of political underworkers.

"It was admitted on all hands that the proposed Convention would possess no power to redress the grievances of which the South complain. Many regarded it as unconstitutional; still more deemed it inexpedient; and thousands on thousands thought that any thing but good would result from its deliberations. In short, there pervades the minds of the people of this State one universal and all-pervading feeling of sorrow and regret that the Legislature should, in the rity to a measure of such doubtful and perhaps dangerous policy. We make no particular quarrel, however, with the Legislature, but will merely suggest, and secent events have rendered even that suggestion unnecessary, that the great body of the people have no sympathy in political movements which may endanger the integrity of the Union, and cannot ensure the safety of any particular section. Such movements are always regarded with suspicion, and will always be check-

one of the largest slaveholders in the State, has which they cannot help. long enough at work in exasperating what was once the grave and the good will not suffer the opportuin favor of compromising all the questions arising out of the acquisition of Mexican territory, and extending the same spirit to the settlement of the Texan boundary question by paying Texas for the disputed territory within her statutory limits.

The Suffolk (Va.) Intelligencer of the 12th inst. thus chronicles the result of the call for a meeting of the people of Nansemond county to consult on the question of sending Delegates to the Nashville

"The meeting called on Monday last, (court day,) to consider the propriety of sending delegates to the Nashville Convention, ended in smoke. Not citizens enough could be found to form a quorum for such a meeting. In fact, why should they? Have they been informed of the objects of the Conrention? Convince them that any benefit will result from its meeting, and we have no doubt but that it would receive favor and support from all our citizens. Convince them that it i other than the dissolution of the Union, or the reiteration of what has been said by our State Legislature, and it would receive some support. But as it is, the people will have nothing to do with it. They have taken their stand, have said to the North "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." What more is to be done? Can a convention of delegates do more? If not, then why hold the Convention?"

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- The Mobile Register pro

poses that the Convention be held at Washington.

Washington is the very last place on earth for such an as semblage. If the Convention must be held, we would have it far removed from the political influences that pervade the atmosphere of Washington. To that end, we would suggest San Antonio, Texas, as a very suitable place for the Conven-

We respectfully protest against the amendment proposed by the Advertiser. San Antonio is a hallowed spot in Texas : the blood of her sons was in times past freely poured out in defence of constitutional liberty around its walls, and the grave of many a true-hearted patriot is there. Let not unhalgrave of many a true-hearted patriot is there. Let not unhal-the opening of the navigation, in order to take his passege to lowed feet disturb the peaceful calm, nor croakings of disaster England in one of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships from go forth from the place where once resounded the battle-shout thence next autumn. It is possible, however, that instrucof freedom. If men must meet under a fanciful idea of grievancer, with a view to destroy the proud fabric of freedom, let it be elsewhere than in that spot, which, though remote from the busy world, and unimportant with regard to locality, is yet rich with its historic reminiscences, and can point parties employed upon the same service." to its bullet-marked walls, and say of the sleeping inmates of

its grass-covered tombs, here are my jewels .- Galveston Jour. Well, we give it up; the soil of San Antonio should not be desecrated by such an assemblage. Where, then, oh! where shall the Convention be held? And echo answers. NOWHERE !- Mobile Advertiser.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

mals were all stolen, and the Indians escaped with their booty. Three Mexicans had been murdered on the road between Les Vegos and Santa Fe. Complaint is made that sufficient having sold arms and ammunition to the Indians.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CHARLES W. CUTTER, to be Navy Agent for the naval station at Portsmouth, N. H.

F. A. BEELEN, of Pennsylvania, to be Consulof the United States for Angostura, in the Republic of PHILIP CLAYTON, Esq., of Georgia, to be Second

Auditor of the Treasury.

WILLS DE HASS, of Virginia, to be Consul of the

United States for Merida and Sisal, in Yucatan. CURTIUS H. SAUNDERS, of Tennessee, to be Consul of the United States for St. Catharine's, Brazil J. J. Wickes, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Mint at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

SLAVE COLONY IN CALIFORNIA.

In copying a paragraph which has gone the round of the Northern press, stating that a large the neighborhood of Jackson, Mississippi, in order supporter of the Southern Convention, gives the to plant a slave colony in California, "The South-

"This paragraph doubtless has had its origin in an anony-"The meager vote given for delegates in the re- mous advertisement which has appeared in the Mississippian cent election is a virtual defeat of the Southern for some time; and which, common report says, is a project State is concerned, we look upon it as dead and do not know of a solitary man in this city or county who buried. No exigency that might arise on the does not look upon the project either as the dream of a visionslavery question between this and the first Mon- ary, or as the offspring of a mischievous desire to persuade the day in June can revive it. No enormity of anti- Northern fanatics that, unless the 'saving grace of the Wilmot proviso' is put upon our new Territories, they will soon be peopled with slaves, and in the uncontrolled possession of slaveholders. In whatever motive the scheme originated, it is in direct conflict with all that was said by Messra. Cass, Walker, Folk, Buchanan, the Washington Union, the Mis sissippian, and, in fact, the universal Cass party, in 1848, when running the Senator from Michigan for the Presidency, on the "non-intervention" dectrine. It was then the policy of the party to say that "-lavery never could go to these Ter-ritories," and that both God and Nature had written a Wilmot proviso upon the face of the country; but now, when the think it becomes their party interest to preach up a diametrically opposite doctrine, and array the North and the South in engry hostility against each other about what Mr. Benton would call "goat's wool," California and New Mexico are admirably and peculiarly adapted to slave labor! The Georgia desire to take neither part nor lot in that anonymous advertisement referred to will be quoted far and wide, to convince the Free-Soilers that the Wilmot provise is not as was said by the Cass men in 1848, "a firebrand of factionists," "an abstraction," or "a humbug;" but a mea upon with impunity. On many occasions of real wrong her sure of great practical necessity to sil "opposed to the exwere right in 1848-9 as to the character of the territory, and its want of adaptation to slave labor, every day's experience shows; but the opposite ground is now more available as means of embarrassing the settlement of the slavery question, and of annoying, breaking down, and opposing to the bitter end the Administration of President Taylor

THE TANKD POWER,-The National Intelligencer

"The greater than usual excitement, and the agitation, the present juncture, of questions almost entirely geographi-col and sectional in their character, are to our minds (as heretofore printed) most obviously referable to the anticipations of the effect of the census, to be taken this year, to change the balance of power in this Government, so as to interpose between the Southern and Northern interests a third-the power of which will be found to be greater, on some questi than both united-that of the great West, the population of which has been growing, during the last ten or fifteen years, with a rapidity defying all computation, and outstripping thought itself. Though, providentially, this growth of the West must strengthen and effectively consolidate this Union, while it will add to the general prosperity of every part of it, it is not at all unnatural that it should awaken some feeling in the minds of statesmen and ambitious men in other diviexcess of its folly, have given the sanction of its high autho- sions of the country, or that it should be regarded with some jealousy on their part."

The above remarks of the Intelligencer are full of truth and significance, and it is well for the North and South to know at once that the offspring which they have mutually raised, and which has taken the title of the "Great West," has cast off the swaddling clothes of infancy, and now lays claim to healthy independent maturity. The day has pased when either the North or South may rule the Union, and they may as well yield the hereto-Col. John S. Hunter, of Dallas county, (Ala.) fore alternating supremacy with a graceful bow one of the most prominent citizens of that State, a and contented smile as to become factious leading member of the Whig party, and we believe and make exhibition of naughty feelings about that Hereafter, the West written a letter on the slave controversy, which is must be consulted upon all important matters, and published in the Dallas Gazette. Col. Hunter is maybe she will feel inclined to be a little officious and stored up for amusement at the very moments when he is one of the delegates appointed by the Legislative in some affairs that the North and South may think caucus to the Nashville Convention. He says that exclusively their own. The yea and the nay of he will not shrink from the appointment, but that the West will settle all the undignified disputes he has no idea that the Convention ever will be which may arise between the "chivalry" and held. "Hollow and selfish politicians" have been "doughface" sections of our country, and will teach somebody some very useful and conservaa sober and just discontent. Now, he believes, tive lessons in the science of democratic republican government. Especially will the West see to nity for adjustment to pass by unimproved. He is the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and, if need be, will exert a trifle of her physical force in vindication of her will. Should the North and the South get by the ears about the Wilmot proviso, or any other humbug, the West will probably feel it incumbent upon her to pull them apart before they are much injured, and then, with the North in one hand and the South in the other, will hold them up vis a vis, just out of striking distance, until the grin of the "nigger" has made the one party sick, and the impotency of abolitionism has made the other feel foolish; and then perhaps they will be inclined to follow good advice and go about their business, and no more disturb the peace of a great people, whose Government was the conception of a Washington and whose Constitution wasthe labor

of his illustrious contemporaries. [Cannelton Economist.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .- The Montreal Pilot of Saturday last contains an effectual contradiction of possessing. the Minnesota story of the safety of Sir John Franklin, in the following letter from Sir George SIMPson, dated

"Hunson's Bay House, (Lachine,) April 12. "I regret to say there is no foundation wastever for the statement, which appears to have originated in the arrival at St. Paul of an express sent thither by the Hudson's Bay Company's officer at Red River Settlement, with letters from McKenzie river, conveying the reports of Capt. Pullen and Mr. Rae to the Lords of the Admiralty, which reports are to the effect that nothing had been discovered throwing any light

on the fate of the missing expedition. "Cap'. Pullen, who lett her Majesty's ship Plover, a Wainwright Inlet, reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post of Fort Good Hope, on the McKenzie river, on the 14th Sep-tember, from thence he came up that river to the post of Fort Simpson, where he is passing the present winter with the intention of proceeding to York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, at about two months age, and were immediately forwarded to Capt. Pullen by express, may detain him during the ensuing summer and winter in making a further examination of the arctic coast, in connexion with the Hudson's Bay Company's

One of the brigs designed for the polar expedition, now fitting out at the city of New York to search for Sir John FRANKLIN, is in the Sectional Dry Dock for the purpose of being overlaid with planking, and otherwise fitted for navigating the Arctic seas. Both vessels are to be fitted out in a manner not unlike those engaged in the whaling service at the extreme North. Timbers are placed across their holds, from one side to the other, to guard them against lateral pres-ST. Louis, April 17 .- Advices received here from Los sure from the ice; their bulk-heads are made almost solid Vegos to March 6th give the details of some of the recent In- with timbers and braces, and strong fastenings are introduced disn depredations in that country. The Americans are living at all the exp sed parts. Two thicknesses of planking and in constant dread, and the savages are daily becoming more one of felt are placed over the original planking inside, and dering. Runners sent by a party of buffalo hunters had ar- one layer of planking, with felt intervening, covers their rived at Los Vegos, who report that the company had had decks. Over this, there will be placed a coating of saw-dust a skirmish with a band of Apache Indians, in which two and turpentine, the more effectually to guard them from the whites were killed, and three or four wounded. Their ani- cold, after the manner of treating pilot-boats in the winter season. These vessels will also be furnished with the materials with which to construct a sort of building or enclosure on deck, in case they become fixe I in the ice for any consicare has not been taken in granting licenses to traders, many derable time. Quite a number of men are constantly employed in making these preparations.

VALUATION OF A "FOREIGN APPOINTMENT."

FROM THE "HOME JOURNAL."

There is a phrase which " does many a chore" in the conveyance of meaning, and there are far more sounding and pretentious ones that we could better afford to lose-the phrase "it don't pay." Born, as it was, of a quality that is the spinal marrow of American character and success-the obstinate reduction of every thing to its real value-we venture to propose for it an enlarged respect, and to suggest to Mr. BANCROFT an inquiry into its more particular birth and parentage, as an historical key to the time.

Spite, however, of "does it pay?" asked of almost every thing as a matter of habit, there are things (as there are men) that, in the hurry of the world, go overvalued for a wonderfully long time; and among these is what is commonly called a "foreign appointment." The eagerness with which this is sought, the other hopes that are thrown up, and the time, money, and dignity expended in the pursuit of it, make it worth while, perhaps, number of slaves were soon to be carried out from that the question "does it pay " should be asked and

Of our "full missions" (to England, France, Russia, and Spcin) we need not speak, as there is generally an ulterior notive in the acceptance of them, and the immediate advantages are the least inducement. But of a charge-ship let us try to give an idea.

The diplomatic circle of a foreign capital is a society of nen-of all countries, picked for their consummate tact and acomplishment, bred to diplomacy as a profession, oftenest men of rank, and married to ladies of court breeding and eleance. They are the more immediate circle around the sovereign, and the upper class of the court society is, to a great degree, governed in its taste and opinions by the diplomacy. To discharge the mere business of the countries they represent, is a small portion of the anxieties, and the smallest tax on the abilities of these functionaries. The game of predoinance in national dignity and position—in the influence o heir country at that court—is the one which they play with all their powers, and the ability and means for which are the standards by which they measure respect for a new comer.

Few things in this world require more tact, nicer discrimiation, and a quicker sense of both netural and artificial politeness, than conversation and manners in this refined sphere. The only language spoken is French, and, to all foreign diplomatists, this is as familiar as their native tongue. Difficult as polite conversation is, with all the advantages of unembarrassed language, it becomes proportionably difficult, or rather ludicrous, with an imperiect knowledge of the language.

Courts being places hedged round with formslities and ceremonials, the consequence of a diplomatic representative deconds more than seems rational—far more than in a republic on the appearance he makes and the style in which he lives. It is with an appreciative knowledge of this, that foreign Governments give ample salaries to their ministers-the pay, of one of equal rank, being three or four times as much as that of one of our own. Mr. Lawrence, our minister in Londen, dees not equal the display of the Russian and Austrian mbassadors, and yet, for the rent of his house only, he for this District : pays one thousand dollars more than the whole amount of his salary. It is all very well to say, where a minister is not rich enough to supply wants from his private purse, that plainness better becomes a republic ; but, knowing the wealth of our country as they do, reading our high-sounding pretensions, and not used to reasoning abstractly on such matters, the "plainness" envelopes the American representative in an unescapeable atmosphere of meanness.

The reception of an American charge at a foreign court, here he is neither a very accomplished gentleman nor a mas er of the French language, nor possessed of sufficient means o make an appearance suitable to his rank, is one of such contemptuous toleration that, if it could be fully realized by those seeking the office, it would make most of them willing to take much more pains to avoid it. The ceremonious hograve reception by the sovereign. He is called on by the give the names of some persons as witnesses. court ministers and the nobility, and by the diplomatists of other countries, with strict observance of etiquette. He is nvited to the larger entertainments, at which his equals in rank are guests of necessity. There is an inner society, lowever, which he never sees, but where he furnishes some of the spiciest material for the repast, in the way of ridicule. His blunders, in reply to ceremonious speeches, furnish tarshifts, in the way of equipages and the expensive requirements of court costume for his family, are being observed overwhelmed with hows and brilliant receptions. He has no other pursuit than diplomacy in which he can show the " political influence" or "business habits" which got him his office. If he live years at a capital and accept invitations from the diplomatists, without entertaining in turn, he is the court counterpart of a "gratuitous ticket" at a theatre; and if he entertain at his own lodgings, and on the scale of his own pay, he is simply ridiculous. Where idleness is the business of life, and to be agreeable is its highest ambition, "a new joke about the American charge" is enough to induce an ambassador to order up his equipage with two chasseurs behind, and drive to twenty palaces for the morning call to which "such a good thing" would lend variety.

Of course the favor of ladies puts a man within all this, and a young and handsome buchelor, who spoke French perfectly, and a man of tact and breeding, might do very well at a foreign Court on the pay of an American charge. To him it would be valuable as a school of polite life, and to such an "office-seeker" the office might be "a thing that will pay," although leading to nothing beyond. But to a man who leaves any thing respectable, in the way of a vocation at nome-or to a man of family who wishes to retain a sense of proper pride and independence-or more especially to any nan who is not a master of courtiers, by his talent and accomplishments, and is susceptible to polite contempt of his country and himself, a " foreign appointment," as the reader will have seen, is an honor of very little attraction in the

A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING SETTLED.

Case of Jonathan Little.-We find in the Huntingdon (Pa.) Journal of the 16th instant the following account of the final disposition of this

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jonathan Little and others, was settled by the counsel upon both sides; and as the case has excited some interest, we give the facts, as we have learned them, to the public.

The Hon. ALBERT CONSTABLE, appointed as counsel for Little by the Governor of Maryland, having learned on his arrival here that an indictment for kidnapping was pending against him in Centre county, upon which a bench warrant had been issued, and was in the hands of the sheriff of Huntingdon county; and that another warrant for the apprehen-sion of Little had been issued in Mifflin county, upon a similar charge, both of which were ready to be served on him whenever he appeared in this county; and also that other cases would be commenced against him if he was arrested and taken to Bellefonte, it was an object of the first importance to avoid, if possible, the trial here, by which his appearance in court would be dispensed with, and thus his arrest on the only were used, a valve connected with the third being other process avoided. This was accomplished on terms en- found defective.

tirely satisfactory.

The records of Maryland were here to prove Finley (the negro) a slave ; the sons of his mistress were here, who knew him, and had authorized Little to take him; every thing requisite to prove the negro a slave, and, consequent'y, Little ocent upon the indictment. Upon these grounds the prose-

cution was abandoned. This settlement not only acquits Little, which was the only object of the mission of Mr. Constable, but avoids the necessity of procuring bail in both Centre and Mifflin counties, upon similar charges, which, of course, would have involved the same attention on the part of the State of Maryland, one of them having already been tried there and disposed of, and likewise have multiplied expenses to a heavy amount.

The county was indemnified from costs by the settlement,

which would have come out of the treasury, whether Little had been convicted or acquitted. Little was virtually acquitted, and avoided arrest and imprisonment upon process from adjoining counties, and returns to his family, which we are assured is large, and entirely dependant upon his labor for

support.

We trust this set lement of a vexed question, which, under existing circumstances, needs no agitation to increase exc.tement upon it, may be the precursor of a better state of feeling among the civizens of the adjoining States, whose interests are so intimately blended.

Nothing more than that their destination is Chagres has been imparted to them, so far as we can learn.—Louisville Courier, 6th.

A CARD.

The subjoined " Card" was handed to our Reporter on the day after the occurrence to which it relates :

"In the report of the unhappy occurrence which took place on yesterday in the Senate, I regret to perceive one or two slight inaccuracies, which I hope you will promptly correct. The inaccuracies alluded to are not in the report of the dehate, which is one of the most accurate I ever saw, but in the following statement.

[Here Mr. FOOTE, who occupies a seat on the outer circle, in front of the Vice President's chair, retreated backwards down the aisle, towards the chair of the Vice President, with a pistol in his hand, Mr. Benton, a moment before, having suddenly risen from his seat and advanced by the aisle, outside the bar, towards him, following him into the aisle down which the Senator from Mississippi had retreated. In a moment almost every Senator was on his feet, and calls in a moment aimost every Senator was on his leet, and cause of "order;" demands for the Sergeant-at-arms; requests that Senators would take their seats, from the Chair and from individual Senators, were repeatedly made. Mr. Benton was followed and arrested by Mr. Dange, of Wisconsin, and, in the confusion and excitement which prevailed, he was heard to exclaim, from time to time: "I have no pistols!" "Let him fire!" "Stand out of the way!" "I have no "Let him he?" "Stand out of the way!" "I have no pistols!" "I disdain to carry arms!" "Stand out of the way, and let the assassin fire!" While making these ex mations, Mr. Benton was brought back to his seat; but, breaking away from Mr. Donoz, of Wisconsin, who sough forcibly to detain him, he advanced again towards Mr. Footz, who stood near the Vice President's chair, on the right-hand side, surrounded by a number of Senators and others not members of the Senate. Mr. Dickinson took the pistol from the hand of Mr. Foors, and locked it up in his desk, nd Mr. Foote, on the advice of Mr. BUTLER, returned to his seat.]

"Now, as to the 'retreat' spoken of, it was simply a movement in a line-which made something like a right angle with the one along which the Senator from Missouri was dvancing. On seeing him advancing, I simply glided towards the alley leading from the Secretary's chair to the door, ntending to take a defensive attitude, and then await any assault which might be made. I could not have done otherwise, without, in a certain event, endangering the lives of anoffending persons. You seem to represent myself as being pursued by my antagonist down a narrow alley. If you allude to the alley along which I walked in order to take my defensive attitude alluded to, you are in error, as the person alluded to did not even reach my seat, nor even get more than something like half-way from his seat to mine. The fact is, that I neither retreated from, nor advanced upon, the Senator referred to: I simply advanced to a convenient position for purposes of defence. You say 'Mr. Dickinson took the vistol from the hand of Mr. Foors.', This is true, but I would add, that it was cheerfully surrendered on application being made for it, and upon seeing that I was no longer in danger of being assaulted. I regret that I have deemed it necessary to make this explanation, but I did not know how to avoid it. H. S. FOOTE."

POLICE.

We understand that the following letter was yeserday communicated to the United States Attorney

C STREET, APRIL 18, 1850. To PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq.

United States District Attorney : SIR: A pistol was drawn upon me yesterday in the Senate Chamber, and, although the Senate has taken notice of that act. and commenced a proceeding upon it, yet this proceeding is no bar to the action of a court of justice, and, besides, the lower of the Senate is limited. I think it a proper subject for a court of justice, and wish it to be brought before the Criminal Court of this District for the examination and decision which the laws would give it. I enclose a National Intelligencer of this morning, an official reporter of the Senate proceedings, and have marked the passages to which I invite attention. I do not send the paper as evidence, but as a guide to the inquiries of the Grand Jury, and have to add that I will be nors due his diplomatic rank are carefully paid. He has a ready to appear before that body, if required, and perhaps to

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. BENTON.

THINGS IN NEW YORK. The Hotels of the city are crowded to overflowing. The Astor House and the New York Hotel are not able to accommodate all who apply for gets for the wit that sparkles round him unperceived. His rooms, and the Irving, we learn, is in the same interesting condition. In addition to the usual number of arrivals from the country and from abroad. there are probably from three to five thousand persons now in New York waiting and preparing to embark for the land of gold. Our hotel-keepers are making their fortunes. Monnot, of the New York, it is said, will be able to count up the handsome harvest of \$50,000 in a twelvemonth. IN. Y. Mirror.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

We are truly gratified to learn the liberal and patriotic contributions made by officers and seamen of our gallant Navy in aid of the National Washington Monument. Remittances have just been received from a portion of the

squadron on the coast of Africa, viz : The U. S. sloop of war "Yorktown," Captain J. Mars-

ton. \$121. The U. S. sloop of war "Portsmouth." Capt. E. Peck. The U. S. brig of war "Porpoise," Commander B. F.

Sands, \$241.

In the latter vessel there are but seventy-one persons, among which we notice a contribution from M. Duffy, one of the crew, for \$25, (more than three months of his pay.) Such actions are worthy of all praise.

On Thursday a vote of the people of ALEXANDRIA was taken on the question, "Shall the Common Council of Alexandria subscribe for \$150,000 of the capital stock of the Manasses Gap Railroad Company, upon condition that the further sum of \$350,000 of said stock be subscribed for by parties other than the Corporation who are solvent and able to pay ?" And on this the vote stood : Yeas 501, nays 7. This road is designed to facilitate business intercourse be tween Alexandria and the Valley, and is expected to contribute much to the prosperity of the sections of country thus proposed to be more closely united.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says that on Wednesday last it snowed at that place during almost the whole day. It was not cold enough, however, for the snow to cover the ground, as it melted as fast as it fell.

Two chemists of Nuremburg, Germany, have published memoir on the dangers connected with certain manufactures in which phosphoric matters are employed. The preparation of phosphoric matches has produced in the workmen, diseases of the jaw bones, which have sometimes destroyed life, and often occasioned the loss of the bones.

NAVAL .- We learn from the Norfolk papers that the U. S. steamer Saranac, Capt. TATNALL, from Portsmouth, (N. H.) arrived there on Saturday afternoon. The passage from port to port occupied exactly three days. Two boilers

STRAWBERRIES .- The Congress of Fruit Growers at New York, out of all the great number of strawberries which had been fully proved, up to 1849, recommended only THERE for general cultivation, viz: Early Virginia, Boston Pine, and

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE .- A young lady in Philadelphia died on Monday last from an illness occasioned by pricking a tever blister upon her lip with a pin. The lady exhibited after death all the appearances of those who die from the effects of poison contracted from the bi e of venomous reptiles.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION AGAIN -It is positively asserted that 250 men, pretending that California was their destina-tion, left this port on the Martha Washington of late, des-tined for Cubs, and with full intention to join the recent expedition said to be organizing for an assault on the govern-ment of the Island.—Cincinnati Commercial, 9th.

Within a day or two several men have left this city, and many have passed through here from above, who, it is stated, have been enlisted for the proposed expedition against Cuba. We understand that they have been engaged for one year, UNITED STATES MINT.

The Philadelphia American, in support of the opinion that the published receipts of California gold were above the true

mount, says : amount, says:

"It was stated by the last arrivals from Chagres, bringing the San Francisco mails and specie shipments of March 1st, that upwards of three millions of gold dust were received at New York. Col. Snowden, the treasurer of the United States Mint in this city, informs us that by these arrivals he has received only one million four hundred thousand dollars, and it is not at all likely that there is more than from one to two hundred thousand dollars worth of dust remaining in private hands."

The total amount of California gold received at the United States Mints is thus officially stated :

Total receipts at the Philadelphia Mint up to \$9,796,321

Orleans, up to February 28, 1850,..... 1,604,131 s'imated receipts from March 1st to April 550,000

\$13,425,452 Add, in private hands,.....

The mint at Philadelphia is now coining about two millions of dollars per month, and is about to receive alterations and additions, which when completed will enable it to coin, when worked to its full capacity, at least \$3,500,000 per month, or forty-two millions per annum. The difficulty, we fancy, will be in finding a supply of the precious metal, great and steady as is the influx of California gold.

A private letter from Para River (Brazil) states that Lieut WASHINGTON REID, of the navy, died on board the sloopof-war Albany on the 18th of February last, of bilious fever, after a short illness, in the thirty-third year of his age. He was the son of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, of New York, and entered the service in 1832.

The First Lieutenant of the ship of the line Ohio, who died at Rio de Janeiro just before the ship sailed, was C. M. ARMSTRONG, of New York.

The New York and Erie Railroad Company have contracted for all the rails (some 11,000 tons) which they will need to finish their road to Dunkirk, payable part in bonds

CHOLERA AT HAVANA .- By the United States frigate Raritan reports are received that the cholera was raging at Havana on the 9th instant. There were 300 cases and 150 deaths from that disease

STEAM ON THE PACIFIC.—One of the steamers which re cently left New York is going to the Pacific for the purpose of plying regularly between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. Here is one link, and a long one, too, in the chain of steam communication which is to unite China with the United States. The other great link, from the Sandwich Islands to China, will follow in due course.

WINTER IN APRIL .- A letter, dated Pleinfield, Hamp shire county, Mass., April 17, contains the chilling news which follows:

"Thermometer 16 degrees below freezing. Snow 18 inches deep in the woods, and almost all depths in the open fields. On Friday night last snow fell to the depth of eight inches, and so damp that we thought it would not be likely to drift, but the drifts from this snow storm have been more troublesome than from any other this winter. Nevertheless we are confidently expecting summer before many months.

We regret to learn that Northumberland House, the res dence of JOHN R. STITH, Esq., of Northumberland county, Virginia, accidentally caught fire and burnt down on Satur day last. Almost all the furniture, &c. in the house was also destroyed.

THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA. - Notwithstanding the Chinese Government has for forty years endeavored to arrest the traffic in this demoralizing drug, it was never in a more thriving condition than at the present moment. The treaty con-cluded with England, by which the island of Hong Kong was ceded to the British, and five of the principal Chinese ci-ties were thrown open to British trade, has afforded increased facilities for its successful prosecution. It is stated by Nathan Allen, M. D., who has just prepared a pamphlet presenting a comprehensive view of the trade as carried on at the pre-sent time in India and China, that more than 50,000 chests are now annually shipped to China, taking off in return thirty-five millions of dollars. According to the most recent in-[Journal of Commerce.

Mrs. Ireland and daughter, of Quincy, Illinois, came to n awful death by freezing and starvation on the mountains luring the past winter. They were on their way to Califor The wife and daughter, with the full knowledge of their situation, and after they had burnt up their wagon for firewood, insisted upon the husband and father leaving them to their fate, and seeking his own safety. The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye says: "We almost shuddered when our (Iowa) Hawkeye says : "V informant told us he did so."

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The New Orleans papers of the 10th instant state that the boiler of the steamboat Hercules had exploded at the Southwest Pass. The third engineer and five deck hands were killed. The boat is a total wreck.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- A woman in Penn sylvania was trying to break a piece of stone coal a few days since, when a small particle penetrated the flesh, but was soon extracted. It subsequently festered, but by being poulticed got better, but on Thursday it became painful, and a short time affected her whole body. Medical aid was called in, and every possible means resorted to to arrest the progress of the disease, but all was of no avail. She died on Monday last.

PROFITS OF THE PACIFIC STEAMERS .- A COTTESPO of the New York Sun says that the steamships running be-tween Panama and San Francisco carry on an average 150 cabin passengers each way at \$300 each, and 250 steerage passengers at \$150 each, thus realizing \$165,000. The expenses do not exceed \$55,700, so that the profits of the voyage, in passengers alone, are \$109,300. Add to this the freight, say \$8,000, and the total profit amounts to \$117,300.

CURE FOR A RING WORM. - The editor of the Plough, Loom, and the Anvil, furnishes the following receipt, which he says is infallible for the cure of the ringworm: "Heat a shovel to a bright red; cover it with grains of Indian corn; press them down with a cold flat iron. They will burn to a coal, and exude an oil on the surface of the flat iron; with which rub the ringworm, and after one or two applications t will be kilt as dead as Julius Cæsar."

The Albany Evening Journal announces the death in that city, on Wednesday morning, of the Hon. CHARLES HUM-FHREY, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. H. was a gentleman of eminent talents, and of great social virtues. He rep-resented the county of Tomkins in the Legislature through several sessions, and was Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1836. He was subsequently appointed to the lucrative office of Clerk of the old Supreme Court. Since the abolition of that office, he has lived in quiet retirement, enjoying the society of his friends, and awaiting with patient compoure the change which has just ensued.

TO TEACHERS .- The Board of Trustees of the Au-To TEACHERS—The Board of A function Monday, the gusta Female Seminary will proceed on Monday, the guth of May next, to elect a Principal to take charge of the institution from the commencement of the next session, viz Se tember 1st, 1850. Possession of the building may be had any time after the 1st of July.

The Seminary is incorporated by act of the Legislature of

Virginia, and has been in successful operation since its foundation, in 1842. The Board are desirous of still further enlarging its usefulness and permanently establishing it as a Seminary of the highest grade.

The edifice is new and commodious, and pleasantly situated

The edifice is new and commounters, and print the town of Staunton.

It is proper to state that the institution was established under Presbyterian auspices, and has derived its patronage largely, though by no means exclusively, from that quarter.

Communications addressed to the undersigned (post paid) will be duly attended to.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, Secretary,

Staunton, Va.

MISS MARY P. MIDDLETON will open on Mon-day, the first of April, in the Lecture Room of St. Paul's (English Lutheran) Church, corner of H and Eleventh streets, A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in which will streets, A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in which will be taught all the branches of an English Education. Lessons also given in Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c. References.

Hon. James Cooper, United States Senate.

Hon. James Cooper, United States Menate.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, House of Representatives, and
Rev. J. G. Butler, Pastor of the Church.

Testimonials also exhibited to those calling at the School
Room on and after said day; or at her father's residence ou
G street, between 8th and 9th.

mar 23—w3t

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.

OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M., PRINCIPAL. THE Institute is situated in a retired part of the pleasant village of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, accessible from New York and Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, and stages from Hightstown and Jamesburg.

The Buildings

Are new, neat, and commodious, and were erected under the immediate supervision of the Principal. The apartments are spacious and airy, with high ceilings and ventilating flues in the walls.

The Dormitories The Dormitories

Are perfectly ventilated by apertures for the escape of vitiated air, and so connected with the rooms of the Principal and Vice Principal that the lowest whisper is made audible. Thus no opportunity is afforded the pupils to engage in any improper conduct or conversation after retiring. The Principal attaches great importance to this arrangement, as it effectually protects the morals of the boys in the bed-room.

An abundant supply of Pure Water

Is thrown by a forcing pump into an elevated reservoir, from which it is carried to every part of the house by pipes. Well-arranged Washing and Bath-rooms,
To which the pupils have access at all times, are provided
with every convenience for their use.

A Large Play-ground
Connected with the Institute has upon it a well-furnished Gymnasium, in which every pupil is required to exercise daily under the supervision of a teacher.

der the supervision of a teacher.

A Large and well furnished Room

Is provided, in which the pupils onjoy the polite intercourse of social life. In this room the whole family assembles for morning and evening worship; here the pupils, in company with the Principal, his teachers, and the ladies of the family, spend those hours of the Sabbath not occupied in public worship in reading the Bible and attending to other exercises appropriate to the day.

Regular attendance upon Public Worship

On the Sabbath, is required; but pupils are at liberty to attend any of the churches in the village that their parents prefer. When no choice is made, they worship at the Presbyterian Church, where they are all seated together with the Principal.

rincipal.

The object of the Institute is to fit boys for commercial, entific, or other pursuits, or prepare them to enter any class in College.

The Principal devotes his whole time to the interests of the school, exercising both the care of a parent and the office of an instructor, aided in every department by competent as-

Expenses.

For Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Beds, Bedding, Fuel, Lights, &c., \$208 a year, payable quarterly in advance.

Popils from a distance can remain at the Institute during vacation, subject to a charge of \$3 per week for board. Parents at a distance must designate some individual in New York, or Philadelphia, or in the vicinity of Freehold, who will honor all drafts, and who will, in case of the death of the appears take above of or give directions, respectively. parents, take charge of, or give directions, respecting the

will honor all drafts, and who will, in case of the death of the parents, take charge of, or give directions, respecting the pupils.

Clothing will be provided for pupils whose parents reside at a distance, when desired.

Catalogues, with full information, references, &c., can be had at the office of this paper, or by addressing the Principal, Freehold, New Jersey.

HYGEIAN HALL, a snug Farm in Virginia, five miles from Washington and four from Alexandria, containing 85 acres, good water, and admirably suited for a dairy farm and market garden, which has now in it about 10,000 early yorks, lettuce, onions, strawberries, &c. for the ensuing spring. The improvements are all new and tastily built, barn, &c., directly on a beautiful road leading to the above cities, remarkably healthy, and good society, it being much resorted to by persons from the above cities during the summer for health. It is in a rapid state of improvement by the use of ashes, lime, and guano, a part being in clover. It is at most but three-quarters of an hour's ride to the man of business of either Washington or Alexandria. It will be sold low, together with horses, cows, hogs, ploughs, &c. complete, and a purchaser cannot fail to realize a speculation in the investment from the growing value of lands in this neighborhood. It is situated northwest of Alexandria, and half a raile from the Theological Seminary. City property would be taken in part. Address RICHARD B. LLOYD, Alexandria, Va.

I have a bright mulatto boy, aged 16 years, pock-marked, light anyly hair, called Joho Clayce, strolling about the city.

I have a bright mulatto boy, aged 16 years, pock-marked, light curly hair, called John Clavoe, strolling about the city. To any one taking him up I will give \$10. nov 29—2awtf

THE UNDERSIGNED has been requested by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to give publicity to the subjointed notices of Reward for the Rescue or discount of SIP. BRITISH CONSULATE. TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN BY Her Majesty's Government to any PARTY or PARTIES, of any country, who shall render efficient assistance to the crews of the DISCOVERY SHIPS under the command of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. 1.—To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall discover and effectually relieve the crews of Her Majesty's ships "Erebus" and "Terror," the

sum of £20,000; or,

2.—To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall discover and effectually relieve any of the crews of Her Majesty's ships "Erebus" and "Terbus" as hall lead to the reror," or shall convey such intelligence as shall lead to the re-lief of such crews or any of them, the sum of £10,000; or, 3.—To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall by virtue or his or their efforts, first

succeed in ascertaining their fate, £10,000. W. A. B HAMILTON, Admiralty, March 7th, 1850. JOHN McTAVISH.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES. FOR MAY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. \$40,000-10 prizes of \$1,250! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 50, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, 4th May, 1850. 14 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets.

1 prize of. ...\$40,000 | 1 prize of. ...\$2,500
1 do. ...25,000 | 1 do. ...2,110
1 do. ...10,000 | 10 do. ...1,250
1 do. ...4,000 | 22 do. ...500
1 do. ...3,000 | &c. &c. Tickets only \$10-Halves 5-Quarters 2.50. Certificate of packages 25 whole tickets
Do. do 25 half do. 60
Do. de 25 quarter do. 30 25 half do. 25 quarter do.

\$50,000-\$25,000-20,000-\$15,000. 100 prizes of \$1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 53, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 11th May, 1850.

78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME.
 1 prize of.
 \$50,000
 1 prize of.
 \$10,000

 1 do.
 .25,000
 1 do.
 5,946

 1 do.
 .20,000
 100
 do.
 1,000

 1 do.
 .15,000
 180
 do.
 500
 &c. &c. &c. &c. ickets \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75—Eights \$1.874

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$200 00 do 26 half do 26 quarter do 26 eighth \$34,000-40 prizes of \$1,100.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 56, for 1850. drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 18th May, 1850. 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME.

| 1 prize of\$34,000 | 1 prize of\$4,000 | 1 do of\$000 | 1 do\$4,000 | 1 do\$4,000 | 1 do\$4,000 | 1 do\$4,000 | 1 do\$4,000 | 1 do\$4,000 | 1 do .. Tickes \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50. Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets \$130 00 Do. do 26 half 65 00 Do. do 26 quarter 32 50

SPLENDID LOTTERY. \$60,000-\$40,000-\$30,000-\$20,000! And two hundred prizes of \$1,000 are \$200,000. \$1,000 is the lowest three number prize! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class E, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, May 25, 1850a 75 numbers lottery-12 drawn ballots.

prizes of...... 3,000

the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the motention, and an official account of each drawing sately after it is over to all who order from us. J. & C. MAURY, Agents,